The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

W. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers, one week, 25 cents; subscribers by the year, $10.00.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1872.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 234.

FIRST EDITION.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

JUDGE SETTLES TO PRESIDE.

Appointment of Committees.

Grant's Popularity Unabated.

The Enthusiasm Unbounded.

"A Sort of Experience Meeting."

Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

A Feeling Tribute to Gerritt Smith.

Speeches by Gen. Logan, Gov. Orr, William A. Gray, E. B. Elliott and James H. Harris.

Adjournment Until To-day.

Senator Wilson's Nomination Probable.

"There is Not a Jar Anywhere."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1872.

An Insufferable Nuisance.

The beautiful Quaker City presented this morning a most inspirited and attractive appearance. The streets were gay with bunting displayed from hundreds of buildings, and resounded to the music of numerous bands, while the whole city was alive with citizens and strangers.

The Convention.

The Convention met in the Academy of Music, which had been most tastefully decorated for the occasion under the supervision of General Bingham, the Postmaster. The accommodations for members of the press were ample and comfortable, for which their thanks are due to Francis Wells, of the *Evening Bulletin*. After the appointment of Committees, the Convention resolved itself into

A Sort of Experience Meeting.

And rousing speeches were made by Genera John A. Logan, Gerritt Smith, Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, and William A. Gray, of Arkansas. E. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, and James H. Harris, of North Carolina. The three latter are colored men. They were received with great enthusiasm, and acquitted themselves most admirably.

A Touching Scene

Occurred during the speech of Mr. Gray, which was probably observed by but few. He referred in most feeling terms to the services Gerritt Smith had rendered his race, and said that "to-day for the first time God has pleased me with the sight of the grand, noble old man, Gerrit Smith [applause] who stood by us and for us when we could not stand for ourselves. [Tremendous applause.] The sight of him repays me for all the toil, all the suffering, all the privations of the past years. The sight renews my faith in that humanity which is 'divine.'" When Mr. Gray first mounted the platform the veteran abolitionist was visibly affected, but at this allusion to him he was quite overcome by his feelings. He wept copiously as he saw the representative of the oppressed race to whose enfranchisement he had devoted all the energies of a long life, standing in the National Convention of the dominant party of the country, and thus acknowledging his services.

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SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Public Sentiment in England Concerning the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, June 6, 5 A. M.—The National Reform Union of Manchester, at a meeting last night, adopted resolutions supporting the policy of the government in the recent Alabama negotiations. The Marquis of Lansdowne, of the House of Lords, in addressing the meeting at Bath yesterday, declared the speech recently made by Disraeli at Manchester and the motion brought by Earl Russell in the House of Lords for withdrawal from arbitration were two obstructions to an amicable settlement of difficulties.

Flood in the River Po.

ROME, June 5.—There has been a great inundation of the river Po near Ferrara, causing wide-spread desolation and terrible suffering. Immense tracts of country are under water, and forty thousand people are houseless.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, June 5.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92⅝@92⅞. American bonds—5-20s of '62 90¾; do of '65 91¾; do of '67 93½; 10-40s 93¾. Tallow, 54s. Linseed oil 34 pounds 8s. Turpentine 35s6d.

PARIS, June 5.—Rentes 70f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export 6,000 bales. Red winter wheat 12s. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 62s. Refined petroleum 18¾d.

NEW YORK.

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NEWS NOTES.

The depot of the underground railway, the construction of which will be commenced this week, will be so connected with the new postoffice building that mail matter will be switched immediately into the basement of the building. This arrangement it is expected will save an hour on all mails coming over the New York Central, which are now transported through the city by horses.

In the Superior Court Chambers, before Judge Bennett, an application was made for an injunction against the Northern Pacific Railroad, to restrain the company from using subscriptions for bonds to purchase stock of other railroads. A hearing is fixed for Monday next.

The grand jury to-day found an indictment against Abram Nelson on a charge of participating in the private correspondence of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

In the case of G. B. Lowar vs. Chas. A. Dana, for false imprisonment while the latter was Assistant Secretary of War, Judge Woodruff refused to remove the case back from the United States Court to the State Court.

Judge Brady issued an order to-day in the case of Gordon *vs.* Jay Gould that the complaint of Gordon be struck off the list, unless he appear in the Supreme Court on Friday to testify.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America convened in Brooklyn this afternoon. The session will likely continue ten days. An organization was only effected to-day.

THE TRADE STRIKES.

The striking blacksmiths to-day marched in procession to Brewster's carriage shop, and arranged with the blacksmiths working there for a strike this afternoon. A demonstration was also made on Singer & Co.'s factory, and half of the employees struck. Two thousand three hundred men are employed in this factory. Others will be called out as soon as little apprehension, as they can well afford to be idle a few months. A grand demonstration and parade is to take place on Monday.

Governor Hoffman, in response to a communication from the furniture employers, says he has no control over the New York police, but it was his duty to do all in his power to preserve the public peace, and to see that the laws are fully and firmly enforced, and that capital and labor have an equal interest in the discharge of that duty. The association of furniture manufacturers had protested to the Governor against the way in which the eight-hour mob had been precipitated by the labor league, to the injury alike of capital and labor, employed and employer, "and it becomes us, he says, "as law abiding citizens, to submit to the constituted authority of organization, with no known responsibility, docket, in changing movements as recently transgress the law, and whether they do not, in carrying out the objects they call a philanthropic movement, in their method of carrying it out, conspire against the peace, good order and law of the State."

The cab drivers have apparently given up their meditated strike. The carpenters at Prospect Park threaten to strike for eight hours, and the bakers for twelve hours, with a holiday Sunday.

THE BREWERS' CONGRESS

met this morning. Hon. Henry Ohlhausen made the opening address, in which he contended that the use of beer had become a necessity for the people in all northern and western States, and the only way to diminish intemperance was to encourage its use. The Legislative Committee presented a report, in which they express the hope that Congress will abolish the tax on small liquors.

Eight-Hour Movement in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The Executive Committee of the Labor Reform party of Pennsylvania held a meeting this morning and passed resolutions rejoicing over the practical triumph of the eight-hour movement in New York, and calling on the workingmen of Pennsylvania to inaugurate the eight-hour movement in their own State.

The New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., June 5.—The New Hampshire Legislature organized to-day by electing Charles H. Campbell as President of the Senate, and A. Fowler, Republican, Speaker of the House. Governor Straw will be inaugurated to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The workmen of the Philadelpeia gas works threaten to strike unless an advance of fifteen per cent. in their wages is accorded them. The supply of gas on hand will last but a day or two.

Captain Colvocoresses, who was murdered in Bridgeport, Monday night, had $185,000 insurance on his life, $150,000 being in Hartford offices, and in the Connecticut Mutual having $25,000.

Yesterday, near Port Jervis, N. Y., a coal train was, by a misplaced switch, thrown from the track and down an embankment, killing the fireman, mortally wounding seriously injuring two others, and completely wrecking the engine and ten cars.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., June 5, 1872.

The Blair county Republican Convention at Hollidaysburg to-day nominated the following ticket: For Congress, Hon. S. S. Blair; State Senator, John A. Lemon; Assembly, S. R. McCune; Treasurer, George M. Metz. Rev. J. W. Curry was nominated as delegate to the Constitutional Conventional.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EBENSBURG, PA., June 4, 1872.

The Republican Convention assembled in this place to-day, and put in nomination the following gentlemen: For Congress, Hon. A. A. Barker, with privilege of choosing his own colleague; for Senate, Hon. Commodore Conference; delegate to Constitutional Convention, Gen. Jacob M. Campbell; Assembly, Hon. Samuel Henry; Register and Recorder, S. A. Kaphart; Commissioner, Geo. Myers; Auditor, John S. Buchanan. This is regarded a strong ticket, and it is believed that Democratic Cambria will yet be redeemed.

Robert C. Beach, Esq., of Tidioute, declines to be a candidate for Assembly on the Republican ticket in Warren county, on account of his private business requiring all his attention.

The Williamsport *Standard*, Democratic furnishes this "crumb" of comfort for the Greeleyites: "Several days ago a prominent Democrat from one of the rural districts called at our sanctum, and said: 'I tell you, now, if they do not nominate a Democrat I will vote for Grant. If they want a Republican we will give them one. That is the way we feel. We want no other but a Democrat.'"

The Republicans of Lawrence county held the primary elections under the Crawford county system last Saturday. The return judges met on Monday, counted the votes and announced the following gentlemen as having received a majority of the votes cast: For Congress, John W. Wallace, subject to decision of conferees; State Senate, Samuel McKinley; Assembly, G. W. McCracken; delegate to Constitutional Convention, D. Craig; Associate Judge, Thomas Pomeroy; Prothonotary, S. C. McCreary; Commissioner, William McClelland; Auditor, George V. Lawrence.

The following ticket has been nominated by the Democracy of Westmoreland county: For Congress, Hon. Henry D. Foster, subject to decision of Congressional conferees; Assembly, John Latta, Abraham Greenawalt; Register and Recorder, John M. Laird, editor of the Greensburg *Argus*; Commissioner, John Herbert; Poor House Director, L. B. Snyder; Auditor, George L. Pore.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the Senate bill to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, and the House amendments thereto were concurred in.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the House bill to grant the right of way to the New Mexico and Gulf Railroad Company, which was read and passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported without amendment the House bills for the construction of government buildings at Port Huron, Mich., and Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bills to take up his resolution setting aside the provision of the Senate rule governing amendments to appropriation bills, which limits amendments to said bill to matter pertaining thereto.

Mr. CASSERLY objected to any modification of the rule, which had been adopted after much consideration.

The motion was lost, and the Senate proceeded to consider the sundry appropriation bill, the question being on a motion to strike out the sixth section, appropriating $250,000 to pay unsettled claims against the government on account of services rendered in carrying mails in the late rebel States prior to the 31st of May, 1861. Debate ensued thereupon.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment to the pending motion, to strike out that the section shall apply to the claims of mail contractors prior to the so-called ordinances of secession in the States where the services were rendered. Rejected—yeas 18, nays 29.

Mr. CONKLING said if such legislation was to be carried through Congress, there would be a door opened to the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend so that no compensation shall be made except on proof that the contractors have not received pay or promise of pay from any other source for performing like service.

Mr. CASSERLY moved an amendment, to require claim agents to show that the services for which they ask compensation were actually rendered. Agreed to.

The question being on agreeing to Mr. Morrill's amendment, Mr. SAWYER moved to amend by providing that no compensation shall be allowed where the liability has been assumed by any party other than the United States.

Mr. MORRILL said the distinct proposition now before the Senate was for the United States to step in and pay what has already been paid or assumed to be paid by the rebel government.

Mr. ALCORN said the claimants had carried out their contracts with the United States up to the time they were suspended by the Postmaster General, and that the amounts due such contractors had been carried to their credit on the books of the Postoffice Department.

The amendment suggested by Mr. Sawyer was then agreed to—yeas 25, nays 15.

Mr. MORRILL moved to further amend Mr. Morrill's amendment by adding a proviso that in no case shall payment be made for carrying mails on any route after the date on which the contractor discontinued the regular report of the arrival and departure of mails.

Pending action on this amendment Mr. COLE moved to lay the sundry civil service bill on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 19, nays 27.

Mr. SHERMAN read from the constitution of the Confederate government to show that it was adopted on the 11th of March, 1861, with a three years' term in session, and that it went into immediate operation without ratification by the people. Among the powers named in that instrument was that of "over the naval service, and under that power all contracts then existing with the United States were continued under the Confederate government. He thought any attempt to pay disloyal men for carrying rebel mails for three months after their service had been been broken off with the United States would strike the moral sense of the entire Northern States that were engaged in putting down the war of the rebellion.

The amendment of Mr. Ramsey was rejected —yeas 18, nays 24.

Mr. STEWART moved to amend Mr. Morrill's amendment by a proviso that voluntary aid, comfort or assistance rendered to the Confederacy by any person, company, or agency, time for which his contract was made shall be deemed a forfeiture of contract and of all sums of money due him thereon. Not agreed to—yeas 21, nays 24.

Mr. CONKLING renewed the amendment, with a modification so as to make the forfeiture apply to all aid or assistance rendered the rebel government at any time before the contract was terminated by the United States. Agreed to—yeas 25

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1872.

THE crop reports from all parts of the country have brightened up wonderfully since the late bountiful rains. Most of them are now quite favorable, and the yield of all the great agricultural staples is likely to be reasonably satisfactory to all agriculturists.

HON. THOMAS SETTLES, of North Carolina, who has been chosen by the National Republican Convention as its permanent presiding officer, is a leading Republican of that State, a lawyer by profession, and a capable and experienced parliamentarian. He is about forty-five years of age, and has been in public life since he was twenty-one. Throughout the rebellion he was a staunch Union man. He was Speaker of the House and President of the Senate of North Carolina during and since the war. In 1868 he was elected Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1870 he was appointed Minister to Peru, which position he resigned in January of the present year. The selection of a Southern man for permanent President of the Convention is a merited compliment to the patriotic and sturdy Republicans of that portion of our common country.

YESTERDAY the National Republican Convention cleared the ground for its work. To-day the work itself will be accomplished. All the signs indicate that this will be done in a thoroughly comprehensive and satisfactory manner. It is clear that, unless the President should himself forbid, he will be renominated without even so much as a show of dissent. The only apparent opportunity of a contest is with regard to the Vice Presidential nomination, which seems to have settled down into a friendly rivalry between Vice-President COLFAX and Senator HENRY WILSON; other candidates, according to present appearances, being virtually withdrawn. On whichever of these gentlemen the choice of the Convention may fall, the people will be satisfied, both of them having rendered distinguished services to the country in promoting the establishment of those principles of just and equal government to secure which the Republican party itself was organized.

ENOUGH is as good as a feast. It is therefore to be hoped that during the few remaining days of the session Senators will address themselves to the completion of the unfinished business which awaits their action, in preference to making any further replies to the late speech of Senator SUMNER. That rethread has been thoroughly answered—its exaggerations exposed, its perversions corrected, its omissions supplied, its animus unequivocally condemned by the general verdict of the people. In a word, the speech has been robbed of all its vitality and force, and may be dismissed without any further consideration to the approbation of the Democratic party, and such poor service is it is likely to render the life-long enemies of its author in their attempt to regain control of the Government and the administration of its affairs. If it were accompanied by the Senator's memorable oration on "the barbarism of slavery," delivered in the Senate chamber a number of years ago, it might perhaps still further commend itself to the approval of his new allies, but of course they are the fittest judges of whether it is best to supply this omission or not.

SOME Republican journals, we observe, are predicting that the ticket nominated at Philadelphia will prove popular enough to carry even the Bourbon strongheld of Kentucky. This is hardly probable. As a general thing the Republican ticket will poll the heaviest vote in those States which have most school houses, and the lightest in those where these pillars of intelligence and civilization are fewest and most scarce. There has been a creditable improvement in Kentucky in this particular of late, but not enough to overcome the existing preponderance of Democratic ignorance and prejudice. We learn from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that out of 400,000 children of school age in that State the highest number in attendance at the schools during last year was 178,457, and that probably 100,000 "did not see the inside, if they saw the outside, of a school house in 1871." It will be seen, therefore, that as yet the odds against the Republican party are too great. It is true that the colored people of the State are exhibiting an intense appreciation of the benefits of education, and to a certain degree shaming the better class of the whites into paying some regard to the educational concerns of the State, which is an encouraging sign of progress and hope for the future. We shall not succeed in carrying Kentucky this year, however. Harvest time does not come until quite a while after seed-sowing.

THE rather startling statement is made, on the authority of R. S. ELLIOTT, Esq., Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, that in less than twenty-five years the accessible forests in the region of the great lakes, on the upper waters of the Mississippi, and in the British possessions adjacent, will be exhausted. In the Southern States, the Rocky Mountain regions, and on the Pacific coast, the demands of civilization and trade are causing the forests to rapidly disappear. There is but one remedy for this, and that is forest culture. The statement above cited was made before the National Agricultural Association, at its recent meeting in St. Louis, and was embraced in the report of a committee to consider that subject. The committee recommend farmers to plant forest trees on their hilly or other waste lands, and to place shelter belts or clumps of rapid growing and useful timber at suitable places on their farms; solicits State Legislatures to pass laws encouraging the planting of trees on farms and on the highways; for the provision of State nurseries of young timber trees, the appointment of an annual Arbor Day, for the planting of trees, as in Nebraska, etc. These suggestions are important, and should command attention. The willful waste of our forests will bring woeful want, and that before many generations have elapsed, unless some means are adopted for keeping up the supply.

THE Missouri *Republican* still maintains that the free trade movement against the Liberal Republican candidate is utterly causeless and without warrant, he having unconditionally surrendered his life-long position in favor of protection. To prove this it quotes from a leading free trade Republican journal, which reproached him for his abandonment of that which he had so long held to be the paramount principle in our Government; says its statements of facts are undeniably correct; reminds the bolters that he did "sign a call of Republicans to the Cincinnati Convention, in which he put a declaration that taxes should be laid only for revenue;" and positively declared that, as President, he would "allow a tariff reform bill to become a law," without attempting to defeat it with a veto. In view of these various evidences of thorough conversion, the *Republican* wants to know what more the free traders can wish for, or what more they could expect even with Mr. ADAMS or any other favorite in the Presidential chair? What, indeed? But the division, distraction and discontent which the movement has already created alike among the free traders and the Democracy at large, is very interesting to an outside observer. We know of nothing which so aptly illustrates the unhappy plight into which the opposing factions of the "reformers" have been brought, as the pathetic note which an afflicted rural swain recently addressed to his inamorata. "Dear JANE," he wrote, "I hope you ain't mad because I didn't laff at you when you lafft at me last evening at the post offis. I ain't prowd, dear JANE, but I have got a bile under my arm, and I can't laff as I used to as Heaven is my judge." They are really to be pitied.

THE announcement which has been made of the conclusion of a treaty between the accredited representative of the United States and the chiefs of the Navigator's Islands, by which the use of an excellent harbor and coaling station has been secured, as well as the acquisition of a fine tract of country for agricultural enterprises, is of considerable importance to this country. The United States flag has been raised over the territory, and a native commissioner is now on his way to Washington to secure a formal ratification of the treaty. These islands are in the South Pacific, between the latitude of 13° 30' and 14° 30', and between the longitude of 168° 20' west and 172° 50' west, and contain 2,650 square miles and 56,000 inhabitants, who are said to be polite, intelligent and hospitable. The soil of the islands is reported to be extraordinarily rich, and its products are rice, ginger, tumeric, taro, yams, melons, pumpkins, peas, beans, radishes, turnips, parsnips, beets, cabbages, tomatoes, spinach, egg plant, mustard, vinegar plant, lettuce, cauliflower, cucumbers, olives, asparagus, red and black pepper, strawberries, pine apples, onions, and carrots, and, in fact, all kinds of vegetables and garden products, which are said to grow in abundance and perfection. Two crops of corn are also grown in a year, reported equal to the best in Illinois or Iowa. The bread-fruit, cocoa, lime, orange, banana, plantain, citron, mulberry, mango, tamarind, date, mangrove, indigo, cinnamon, vanilla bean, sarsaparilla, nutmeg, palm nut, sixty per cent. oil, mace, ava, and many other fruit bearing plants and trees, also abound in great profusion, while sugar cane, coffee and cotton equal to the best Sea Island in point of texture and staple, are indigenous to the soil. The climate is also said to be very salubrious. The exclusive privilege of a naval station at these remarkable islands is offered to us upon our own terms. It is to be presumed the Senate will ratify the treaty.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

To many persons somewhat advanced in life the comments of a portion of the newspaper press called forth by the death of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the *Herald*, has been a surprising revelation. They did not know before reading the remarks to which we refer to what extent, even among respectable people, the old notions of morality and decency have given place to ideas which were once supposed to be entertained only by libertines and profligates. Remembering what the New York *Herald* was in the early years of its career, they hold without the least hesitation or misgiving that its editor was one of the worst of men. True, those who were personally acquainted with him testified that he was temperate in his habits and free from all the vices of sensuality. In fact, such vices were incompatible with the character of badness which was so signally exemplified in BENNETT. Sensual indulgence of any kind, by relaxing his energies and introducing discord into his selfishly compact and consistent nature, would have diminished his powers of mischief and might have brought him into partial sympathy with his kind. But it pleased Providence that the embodied evil in the great city should contain no such counteraction within itself, and that the vices of the mind, unallied with those of the flesh, should be permitted to work out their proper effects. Why the wandering Scotchman was allowed to throw his demoniac spirit into the form of a newspaper, and thus exercise his debasing influence on the metropolis through so many years, will be explained when the significance of New York example in the history of the country shall be fully understood. At present it is, and for many a day to come it will remain a mystery.

For many years the direct tendency of the *Herald's* influence was to break down and destroy in the minds of its readers all recognition of the difference between truth and falsehood, and all notion of the difference between right and wrong. Without being himself a sensualist, the editor daily pandered to the grossest appetites, cynically proclaiming his indifference to the results of his own temptations. No one could open the *Herald* without seeing, as clearly as its print, that in the eyes of the editor nothing was sacred or venerable. Claiming to be a Catholic, he scoffed at the mysteries of the faith, and ridiculed and slandered its priests and bishops, and in turn he zealously ministered to the prejudices of the most ignorant class of Catholics by scoffing at Protestant peculiarities. In its editorials the *Herald*, while directed by BENNETT, always addressed the most passionate and least enlightened portion of the people, and found its reward in their patronage. By the general indecency of its contents and by the exaggerated and violent tone of its leading articles, the *Herald* did more than all other causes to discredit the American character abroad, and in Great Britain especially to create the sentiment which found expression in hostile words and actions toward this country in the early period of our civil war.

And BENNETT being dead is now held up by leading New York papers as the prince of journalists. As Mr. BRYANT says, with perfect truth,

> "To call Mr. Bennett 'a great journalist' is an entire mistake; he was a great newsvendor, and made in his calling a world-wide notoriety, but he never discussed any great public question, either social or political, with knowledge or sincerity. He never enlightened the public mind by the clearly or extent of his information nor directed it by the earnestness of his convictions. He was not a statesman, nor a scholar, nor a philanthropist, nor even a politician. What he said from day to day was merely to produce a sensation, to raise a laugh, or to confirm a vulgar prejudice; and so far as he had any influence at all as a writer, it was one that debased and corrupted the community in which his paper was read. He did more to vulgarize the tone of the press in this country than any man ever before connected with it; and the worst caricatures that the genius of Balzac, Dickens and Thackeray has given us of the low, slang-whanging, shrewd and unprincipled Bohemian, of the Lotsteaus, Jefferson Bricks and Captain Shandons of the journalistic profession, fail to depict what Bennett actually was. His earlier career indeed was so shameful and disgusting that he was banished from respectable society, with all the impression it left was so strong that, with all the wealth he subsequently made by the prostitution of his energy and talent, could never procure social recognition anywhere."

This stern judgment, we are pretty sure, will be indorsed by the great majority of those who remember the *Herald* of twenty or thirty years ago.

CHANGES IN PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Congress has just passed an act making radical changes respecting the practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts. These changes concern the public generally, as well as the members of the bar, since they involve needed reforms in many particulars. The District Court has exclusive jurisdiction in admiralty, bankruptcy, and certain other matters, while the Circuit Court has a more general and extensive jurisdiction, and the power to hear appeals from the District Court. All litigated common law cases are tried in the Circuit Court. By an act of law, the District Judge has power to sit with the Circuit Judge in his court, or in the absence of the Circuit Judge to hold his court for him; and, while sitting with the Circuit Judge, has had the same power. Judge MCCANDLESS, for instance, being the District Judge, might sit with Judge MCKENNAN, of the Circuit Court, while a judgment of the District Court, on an appeal, was being reviewed. While no practical difficulty has been encountered under this provision, for the reason that one or other of the judges usually yielded, yet it has been deemed best to do away with the anomaly of a judge of an inferior court presiding in a superior. Under the act just passed, the District Judge may sit on the Circuit bench, with the presiding judge of that court, or the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to his district, but he is powerless to interfere with the opinion or judgments of the presiding judge, in regard to any pending controversy, his opinion being the end of the law. The time for taking a writ of error or appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, is limited to two years, instead of five, as before; and in appealing from the District to the Circuit Court, the limit is now one year, instead of two. The seventh section changes a practice which has prevailed for many years, in that it authorizes the Circuit and District Judges to grant injunction orders until the decision of a motion for injunction, without notice, where there appears to be danger of irreparable injury resulting from delay. The eighth section makes a very radical change in the criminal practice. It provides that indictments shall not be held insufficient, nor judgments thereon affected, by reason of any defect or imperfection in matter of form only, which shall not tend to the prejudice of the defendant. Heretofore all proceedings in criminal cases have been subject to the rigid provisions of the common law, and the mis-spelling of a name was sufficient ground for a motion to quash an indictment. This new act places indictments in the District Court nearly on the same footing with those in our State Courts under the penal code, and will be a very great relief to United States Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys. Under the ninth section the defendant in a criminal case may be found guilty of any offense the commission of which is necessarily included in that charged in the indictment; as, for example, a party charged with passing counterfeit money may be convicted of an attempt to pass, if the proof be sufficient, without a count covering the last named offense.

The twelfth section authorizes the collection of fines imposed as part of the sentence, by execution, as in civil cases.

The thirteenth section provides in certain cases for the service of process on absent or non-resident defendants by publication, when the action is brought to enforce a lien against personal or real property situated within the jurisdiction of the Court. This is an entirely new practice, no analogous provision being found in any of the Federal statutes prior to this time.

The fourteenth section is entirely new, and provides for the relief of poor convicts sentenced to imprisonment and to pay a fine, or fine and costs. The convict, after having been in prison thirty days, solely for the non-payment of the fine, or fine and costs, may apply to any United States Commissioner of the district, setting forth his inability to pay, and if the Commissioner, upon a hearing, shall find the convict unable to pay, he shall thereupon be discharged. This provision will give a speedy means of release to many convicts who would otherwise be held in confinement. It will relieve the President, District Attorney and other officers from an immense amount of trouble and annoyance in the examination of applications for pardon, based upon the inability of the party to pay fine and costs. The other provisions of the act involve no very essential changes. The reforms secured by the new law are important, and exhibit a progressive spirit which might be cultivated to still further advantage in regulating the judicial system of the country.

SOME fancy that the allusions and references to the American Minister in the late House of Lords debate on the treaty could not but be rather annoying to that eminent functionary. In fact shrewd and attentive listeners could hardly fail to receive the impression that the American representative was not regarded with profound reverence by several of the speakers or by a majority of their hearers. But the revelation of feeling was manifestly quite involuntary and without the faintest indication of a wish to be offensive. The disclosure was like the spontaneous laughter which on a former, though recent occasion, greeted the sly intimation of Lord GRANVILLE that the Minister of the Great Republic had innocently endeavored to apply one of the arts familiar to its politicians in his negotiations for the rescue of the Treaty of Washington. It is, however, not probable that General SCHENCK has suffered either in sleep or appetite in consequence of any such insignificant injuries, each of them in itself "a grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair." Observers of the General's career in England are well aware that he is not extremely sensitive to foreign opinion. Though one can hardly suppose that he feels absolutely no anxiety in view of the bill lately filed in chancery touching certain American stockholders in the Emma mining company, introduced to the English public under his high ministerial auspices, he no doubt finds ample comfort and confidence in the recollection that his conduct in that affair commanded the hearty approval of Mr. GREELEY. Loss of professional caste in the estimation of unenterprising diplomatists is devoted to old traditions, naturally seems a rather small detriment when compensated by such sanction.

PERSONAL.

Joaquin Miller, who is in San Francisco writing a novel and contributing to the *Overland Monthly*, says that he would rather tend sheep than write poetry. Quite a number of other people would rather that he did so, too.

Mrs. Curtin, wife of the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, and Miss Curtin have received much attention from the American colony since their arrival in Paris, several parties having recently been given for them.

A remarkable presentiment of James Gordon Bennett's death is related by one of his most intimate personal friends. When the *Herald* was first moved into the new building, Mr. Bennett remarked that he knew when the old homestead of his journal should be removed, he himself would also go. On the first of May last news was communicated to him that the workmen had commenced tearing down the old *Herald* building on Fulton and Nassau streets. He then said: "Well, the old house is going; I must soon follow. My time has come;" and he added, "life has no attraction left for me. My time has come. I am ready to go."

News has reached this country of the death of China's greatest scholar, statesman and soldier, Tseng-Kwo-Fan, who was the absolute commander of eighty millions of men, and because he was a self-made man his history has all the more interest for readers in this country. He was the eldest of nine brothers and the son of a respectable literary man of moderate means. His first distinction was of a literary character, and in his thirty-second year he rose to the highest literary honors.

The venerable Lucretia Mott delivered an address on the Peace of Nations before an immense meeting of Quakers in New York last Sunday, which is said to have been one of the most remarkable utterances of the day.

An explanation of the two lines in Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's battle hymn,

> In the beauty of the lillies,
> Christ was born across the sea,

appears in the editorial column of *The Woman's Journal*, of which Mrs. Howe is understood to be one of the editors. It says: "The two lines about Christ and the lillies, in this paean of martial aspiration, sometimes appear to trouble readers; but this should not be. In all pictures of the Annunciation, an angel presents the Virgin with a stalk of white lilies, emblem of purity and humility. In this purity and humility her son was born, beyond the ocean.

In the death of Charles Lever, the well known Irish novelist, which occurred at Trieste, last Monday, where he was filling the office of British Consul, the world has lost one of its most popular writers of fiction. Although his later works were wanting in the fun and sparkle of "Charles O'Malley" and "Jack Hinton," nothing ever came from his pen that did not possess interest. In depicting the better class of the Irish people he was without an equal.

Among the list of lecturers for the coming season is Miss Virginia Vaughan, who has a most scholarly list of subjects "The Poetry of the Future," "Primitive Poetry," "Greek Poetry," "Dante and Mediæval Poetry," "Shakespeare," "Poetry of the Nineteenth Century," "Poetry of Our Own Times." She made, we learn from the Boston papers, the most successful debut of last season, and is cordially indorsed by Ralph Waldo Emerson and others of the Boston literati.

Mr. R. B. Howard, brother to General O. O. Howard, writes to the Chicago *Tribune* that the statements published in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and attributed to General Joe Hooker, so far as they imply want of honesty, courage, and prompt obedience to orders at Chancellorville, on the part of General Howard, are false. He expresses a hope that on General Howard's return from his Indian mission, he will be induced to state the facts in the case, even if they seem unfriendly to General Hooker.

Donn Piatt says that Carl Schurz is self-opinionated and egotistical, and with no more heart than a hollow turnip. Some people who know the writer, will be apt to consider this picture a personal reflection.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Colonel Forsyth writes from New York to his paper, the Mobile *Register*, in the following earnest fashion: "I meet Democrats here every day who are utterly indignant at the thought of going for Greeley, and I am satisfied that if the Democracy is to be disbanded, with orders of *sauve qui peut*, Grant will get his share of Democratic votes, and not a few of them from sheer indignation at the inconstancy which has broken up their own party." Colonel Forsyth's political sagacity is unimpeachable. He can see as far through a mill stone as any man in the country, and in this case he doesn't even have to use his specs.

Per contra, the Missouri *Republican* gives the following emphatic warning to all whom it may concern:

> In this particular crisis Democrats do not care a straw for Voorhees, nor any other eminent leader, however high and honorable he is supposed to be; they care for nothing but to make Horace Greeley President, and they will sacrifice every leader in the party, if need be, to effect this object. The only leaders whose authority they recognize now, and whose services they will remember hereafter, are those who go along with them to cheer them in their course.

The New York *Nation* looks beneath the appearance of Liberalism, and discovers that "people say a great many wild things, but they do not say them in court with their right hand up, and there will be a great deal of admiration expended on Greeley's old clothes and 'big brains,' between now and November, by men who will take care not to show it at the polls."

When Pat. Donan, of the *Caucasian*, nominated Mr. Greeley for President he declined in favor of Jacob D. Cox. Since he was nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Cox has waited for him to deline the same way again, till at last heart-sick with hope deferred, the ex-Secretary has written a letter to the reverend reform protestants at New York, reminding them that "the time requires energetic action upon the part of those opposed to the election of either Grant or Greeley." The "energetic action" here referred to is supposed to be the nomination of Hon. Jacob D. Cox.

KNAVERY is reduced to a science in this as in other countries, and new schemes for swindling are constantly developing. The latest style of dishonesty has come to light in New York, the metropolis of rascality as well as of trade. An enterprising porter has been discovered selling the business secrets of his employer to his rivals in the same line of trade. An old and extensive metal dealer of New York city had a porter, who was approached on one occasion by a member of a firm in the same business at Newark, and induced to hand over, for a consideration, all the envelopes covering the business correspondence of the house at which the porter was employed, on which the names of the correspondents were printed. By this means, the Newark merchant made up a list of the customers of the New York house, and his next step was to pay the dishonest porter for finding out the prices at which sales were made. He then wrote the customers, and by offering metal a fraction less than he knew they had been paying, was in a fair way of stealing the New Yorker's entire business, when the fact became known, and the parties to the conspiracy were arrested and held for trial.

THE New York *Bulletin* raises its voice against the dangers of overtrading, by calling attention to the vast accumulations of foreign goods in bond at that port. It says that in the case of coffee and tea the increase is especially conspicuous, and has probably arisen mainly from the expectation that the duties on those articles would be repealed. In dry goods, also, there is an important accumulation; and in spirits and wines. In some departments of business, the effect has been apparent in the marketing of large amounts of merchandise through the auction room at an important loss. If the importers are to be credited with ordinary caution, this condition of things will be followed by a curtailment of importations.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS have been held in Richmond, Charleston, New York, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Harrisburg and Chicago. Baltimore and Philadelphia have, however, been the favorite points for these Conventions. The first National Convention ever held in this country—an anti-Masonic gathering—was held in Philadelphia in 1830. The next National Convention was in Baltimore in 1831. It was held by the "National Republicans" who nominated Clay and Sergeant. There have been five National Conventions in Philadelphia and twelve in Baltimore.

One of the curious scientific arguments substantiating the Mosaic account of the origin of man, is found in well-established facts that there are Arab and Jewish families in ancient settlements in Northern Africa who have become black, like the natives of those regions. But there is not a single case of a change from black to white that was transmitted as a permanent character to descendants.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The city of Mobile, Alabama, is one of the most prompt and reliable debtors among all the borrowers in this country. A temporary loan of $100,000 was contracted in New York last fall, which has been paid before it was due, thus securing a rebate of interest.

What is claimed to be a genuine soap mine has just been discovered in Iowa. It should be deeded over to Henry Clay Dean, on condition that he will quit making speeches for Greeley, and invest in a bathing tub.

A paradise for geologists is being opened up at Arapahoe station, on the Kansas Pacific, where a well digger now at the depth of four hundred feet has been for several days penetrating beds of fossil shale, filled with baculites, ammonites and a general variety of creatures with long names. Two hundred feet above he passed through a thick oyster bed, and at the depth of three hundred and eighty-nine feet took out the upper jaw of a reptile with tusks an inch in length.

A number of devout Montrealists having been paying homage to a cross of mist which they thought marked the resting place of a Saint, some inconoclastic shovels showed that it was caused by defective intersecting water pipes. The point of their devotion was therefore missed.

There is a possibility of an unpleasantness growing out of the action of the French government in sending a number of penniless convicts to England. The papers are very bitter about what they regard as "a scandalous breach of international comity."

Great preparations are being made to organize in Turkey and Egypt a complete tableau of Oriental life and manners for the International Exposition in Vienna. Specimens of Egyptian architecture will be erected, including an Egyptian house with harem and an Arab school.

A new vessel is about to be built on the Clyde to run between Liverpool and New York, of dimensions only second to the Great Eastern. Her length is to be 576 feet over all, and she is to be 50 feet beam and 25 feet in depth. It is expected that the great steamship will make the voyage from port to port in seven days.

Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler, has announced that if elected President of the United States he will make Horace Greeley Commissioner of Agriculture. From this it would seem that the philosopher's chances for the commissionership and the Presidency are about the same.

The gold and silver product of the country is steadily increasing. The total product in 1869 was $61,500,000; for 1870, $66,000,000; for 1871, partly estimated, $70,000,000. Since the California mines became productive, in 1868, precious metals to the value of more than a thousand millions have been taken from the American mines.

The transfer of real estate in Chicago is virtually blocked by a sort of strike among the owners of abstracts. The "burnt records bill" provided that these shall be bought by the county, on certificate of their value by the judges, but the latter are of opinion that they are not authorized to act before July 1, and the abstract owners threaten that if the purchase is not made before then they will close up their business and remove the abstracts from the State.

Geologists say that the immense delta of the Mississippi was manufactured by an ancient river of prodigious magnitude which ran from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico, and flowed at about three hundred feet below the present land level.

An enthusiastic Liberal Republican journal says that when a man "sees double" it is generally an indication that he is "besides himself with liquor." Now we know the basis on which its predictions of Mr. Greeley's popular majority is built up. It sees through a glass, darkly.

A Cincinnati mechanic has invented a loom which weaves two hundred and fifty yards of cloth in one day, and a double loom six hundred yards, while the best ordinary loom makes but twenty-five yards.

The people of Champagne, France, are getting a living by supplying snails for the Paris market, but find it rather a slow going business.

The Washington correspondents are getting a good deal of fun out of the secret (?) sessions of Congress, from which journalists are rigidly excluded. The other night, at a dinner party composed chiefly of Senators, Senator Chandler turned to one of the correspondents, and asked him what had been done in the secret secret session of the Senate that day. Without the slightest hesitancy he gave him a lively account of the proceedings, and closed by asking him not to repeat what he had told, in "Newspaper Row."

Ex-Mayor Smith, of Brooklyn, who recently died worth over a million dollars, began his life as a milkman, when Brooklyn was a mere village. He grew rich on watered stock.

The earnings of the New York Central railroad for April are said to have been the largest on record, but no official report has been made. It would seem that the State ought to take measures to compel the publication of these figures, which are of so much importance to the public.

A pamphlet has just been published which discusses the question, why women cannot be turned into men. We shall not believe such a metamorphosis possible until we see how the attempt of our "ferocious protectionist" to turn himself into a howling free trader, turns out.

Fashionable mothers take notice. A very distinguished Paris physician says he believes that during the twenty years he has practised his profession, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms.

About two hundred New York merchants have clubbed together and are about to open an eating house of their own. They pay $200 each as a fund to have the establishment fitted up, and then $100 a year each to support it, the consideration being that they shall be supplied with the best the market affords and get it at cost price.

Nine steamers left New York last Saturday for Europe, carrying out a larger number of passengers than had ever previously sailed from there for the Old World in one day.

"Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind." A lawyer and a constable entering a car on the Savannah and Charleston Railroad one day last week, a man in the car hastily rose and leaped from the train, which was going over a tressle bridge at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The officer was not in pursuit of him.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says the grain trade of that city must soon expand into grand proportions. It adds: The receipts of bulk corn this week will be something like 200,000 bushels. St. Louis is now sending down semi-weekly tows of barges laden with bulk corn at ten cents per bushel freight.

APROPOS of the petrifaction of Mazzini's corpse, the art is by no means new in Italy. At the commencement of the present century it was practiced by a medical man at Florence, and in one of the hospitals of the town the bosom of a woman is shown which was petrified by him. It has all the appearance of ivory, and is in a perfect state of preservation.

A Southern journal publishes a warning to native boatmen not to go to sleep in the bows of their boats, as the alligators have discovered that, by a little exertion, they can reach them. Several cases are said to have occurred lately of men being dragged off boats by these monsters.

There is said to be an immense demand for early fruits and berries this season. Good. They are not only precious luxuries, but great promoters of health. They act upon the liver, promoting that secretion naturally which many are in the habit of obtaining only by the means of artificial medicines.

The seaside Bohemians are at it again. They inform us that Mrs. Flouncer will this summer occupy her new (not cottage) but *chateau* at Long Branch, and that the lovely and accomplished Miss Emptypate will be the reigning "star" of Newport hotel society. These fellows must have imbibed buncombe with their mothers' milk.

Since the fire, people in Chicago move so often that "monthly directories" are published. The business directory for May shows 2,500 changes as compared with that for the preceding month.

AN Important measure has just passed Congress and been signed by the President, by which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon proof of the actual destruction by accidental fire or other casualty, and without fraud, collusion or negligence of the owner, of any distilled spirits on which the tax at the time of the destruction of said spirits had not been paid, and while the same remained in the custody of any officer of internal revenue in any distillery warehouse of the United States to abate the amount of the internal revenue taxes accruing thereon, and to cancel any warehouse bond, in whole or in part, as the case may be. If such taxes were collected, the Secretary shall refund the same to the owners thereof. The act bears upon loss or destruction of distilled spirits since January 1, 1868. When owners of such distilled spirits are indemnified against the tax by a valid claim of insurance, such tax shall not be remitted to the extent of such insurance.

THE income tax is now due, and must be paid before the 5th of the month to avoid extra fees of collection. The same applies to licenses for tobacco and liquor dealers. Persons interested will do well to bear this in mind.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

Iron and Copper in Lycoming County, Penna.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* of the 1st inst. says:

A gentleman was in our city to-day with specimens of iron ore taken from veins in Lycoming township. He states that that there are five separate veins, averaging two feet and four inches in thickness, and that the quality of the ore is equal to any yet discovered in Pennsylvania. He also states that there can be no doubt of its existence in paying quantities.

Another gentleman accompanied him who exhibited a Lake Superior stone, containing copper ore. The particles were plainly to be seen upon microscopic examination. Similar stone has been discovered in this county, with the copper equally distributed throughout. Whether it will be in paying quantities is yet to be determined. It has long been the opinion of many that our mountains contained large quantities of minerals, and if investigation demonstrates this belief Lycoming county may yet become famous, and our hill sides teem with a busy, thriving population. Let us hope that this will eventually be the result.

THE Philadelphia Academy of Music, where the National Republican Nominating Convention is to be held, will give seats to about eighteen hundred people, including the delegates, on the floor. It was one of the earliest and most elaborate buildings of its character erected, and its stock, which for a long time went languishing, is now selling above par, and the building is good paying property. Its large green rooms and lobbies afford space for the different delegations to withdraw for consultation, and it is only a few rods distant from the principal hotels and promenades.

Not long ago the whole stock of paraffin wax in the world did not exceed four ounces, and it was carefully preserved in the laboratory of professor Liebig as a chemical curiosity. The quantity has waxed, since, and there is now produced in Scotland alone not less than 5,000 tons annually.

A Dead Delusion.

The theory that human beings whose strength has been exhausted by pain and sickness can be restored by depleting medicines and water gruel, if not absolutely a dead delusion, is in the last agonies of dissolution. At length it is understood that strength cannot be purged into a debilitated frame, though life may easily be purged out of it, and that it is about as wise to withold a healthful stimulant from the weak, in the expectation that they will rally without one, as it would be to deprive a lamp of oil and expect it to burn the brighter for it.

The immense and uniform success which has attended the use of that wonderful combination of a pure stimulant with the finest medicinal herbs, known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has largely assisted in dispelling the absurd chimera. Frantic attempts are made to revive it, but in vain. When the sick feel that their strength is departing, and that unless invigorated they must utterly break down, it is in vain to tender them feculent slops in the place of genuine restoratives. They may be imposed upon in this way once, but the imposition cannot be repeated. They desire to be refreshed, comforted, braced up, and decline to be griped a second time.

Under the operation of the Bitters, on the other hand, all the processes necessary to physical restoration go on simultaneously. The system is stimulated and toned, the bowels regulated, the appetite cultivated, the nerves composed and the condition of the blood improved at one and the same time by a single medicine. Common sense tells us that such a preparation must be invaluable.

English Hair Brushes,

ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.

A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the best Buffalo DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES, for sale at the lowest prices, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

PURE OLIVE OIL.

PURE OLIVE OIL.

I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the Pure VIRGIN OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS,
HOLMES'S EXT. BUCHU,
HOFFS MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,
Cor. First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5% Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Brodley, J. L. Graham, S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.

James Caldwell

HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Llama Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Linma Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Timese, Bombazine,
Mohairs and Alpacas.

Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
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ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

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Lockhart & Co.,

234 PENN STREET.

From among thousands of buildings upon which we have erected Lightning Rods in these cities, we name a few, as follows, and respectfully refer to them as showing our manner of doing work. We have manufactured Lightning Rods for a great

James T. Brady & Co

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prom p attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

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G. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,

R. W. TRETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention is paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Central National Bank, Philadelphia. This

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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$1,000,000.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage 6s at 80 and accrued interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5, 1872.

From an abstract of the report of Hon. John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency, issued for the information of the banking public, we gather the following details of the condition of the National Banks of the United States on the 15th of April, 1872. For the purpose of contrasting the condition of the general market at that time and the corresponding date for 1871, we present a table showing the total resources and liabilities of the banks, and the same items for March 18, 1871:

RESOURCES.	Mar. 18, 1871.	Apr. 19, 1872.
Loans and discounts	$ 764,423,473	$ 841,069,414
Overdrafts	3,527,810	3,872,338
United States bonds to secure circulation	351,361,700	374,428,450
United States bonds to secure deposits	15,231,500	15,189,000
Deand securities on hand	23,511,350	19,222,100
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	22,160,064	21,538,914
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	83,909,308	82,120,017
Due from other national banks	30,196,462	36,697,599
Due from State banks and bankers	10,263,743	12,299,716
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	28,868,814	29,309,274
Current expenses	6,693,879	7,260,041
Premiums	3,939,995	6,544,279
Checks and other cash items	11,642,644	12,461,171
Exchanges for clearing house	109,693,917	114,195,966
Bills of other National banks	13,068,004	18,443,652
Bills of State banks	55,792	49,189
Fractional currency	2,102,817	2,143,249
Specie	25,741,295	24,433,999
Legal tender notes	88,786,430	102,508,455
Clearing house certificates	20,599,000	13,579,000
Three per cent. certificates	19,200,000	4,310,000
Total	$1,626,469,072	$1,743,652,213
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$444,707,771	$467,994,318
Surplus fund	94,436,081	104,212,782
Undivided profits	43,559,945	51,425,250
National bank notes outstanding	301,604,283	326,305,759
State bank notes outstanding	2,033,890	1,762,885
Dividends unpaid	1,207,767	1,567,914
Individual deposits	561,096,538	620,775,260
U. S. deposits	6,308,091	6,355,722
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	4,629,405	5,416,371
Due to National Banks	118,804,565	120,150,560
Due to State banks and bankers	37,311,519	35,005,127
Notes and bills rediscounted	3,256,896	4,075,623
Bills payable	5,348,206	9,971,551
Total	$1,626,469,072	$1,743,652,213
Number of banks	1,907	1,944

During this period the number of banks has increased from 1,687 to 1,844. Deposits from $561,100,000 to $620,700,000 and loans from $764,400,000 to $841,000,000; the capital has increased $23,800,000; the circulation $23,700,000; facts which indicate a material expansion of the banking interests, the loans increasing more in proportion than the liabilities.

That the net result of the year has been profitable is seen in the fact that the surplus fund has been increased from $96,800,000 to $104,200,000, an increase of seven and a half millions after the payment of dividends.

Congress, in July, 1870, authorized an increase in the national bank circulation of fifty-four millions. Up to date of report only $28,700,000 of that amount has been issued, which would indicate that the national banking system is not as profitable as its enemies would charge it, and that the great expansion of the banking interests throughout the country has been more in the direction of private banks and institutions chartered by the State. Corresponding to the increase in national currency, the Secretary has called in and cancelled a like amount of 3 per cent. certificates, and we find the amount now held by the banks is less by $2,010,000 than in March, 1871. This drain on the reserves of the banks has been filled in with legal tenders, and they now hold $14,500,000 more than a year ago. The per centage of reserve to liabilities shows a material decrease.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	118	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	117¾	117¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
New 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅛
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency 6s	114¾

—We have received the card of the Beaver Deposit Bank, of Beaver, Pa., S. M. Quay, President; Eben Allison, Cashier. Pittsburgh correspondents to Allegheny National Bank.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 5, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114 @ 114¾	
Canton	56	56	56	56	56	
Western Union Tel	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
Quicksilver	25	25	25	25	25	
Pacific Mail	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
Adams Express		90	90	90	90	
Wells Fargo Express		97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
American Express		63	63	63	63	63
United States Express		85½				
New York Central	97½	97⅝	97½	97½	97½	97⅝
New York Central Scrip	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Erie	63½	63⅝	63½	63½	63½	63⅝
Reading				137		
Michigan Central		119		119		119
Michigan Southern	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Illinois Central	137			137		
Cleveland and Pitts	90¾			90¾		90¾
Chicago and Northwest	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	75¼
Do. preferred	93	94	94	94	94	94
Rock Island	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
St. Paul	39¼	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do. preferred		78¾				78¾
Fort Wayne	95⅜	95⅜		95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	47½	47	47½	47½	47½	46¾
Chicago and Alton			116			
Do. preferred	118					
Boston, Hartford & Erie	7¾		7¾			
Hudson	130½	130	130	130	130	
New Jersey Central	110					
Union Pacific	39¼	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	37½	North Penn'a R. R.	17
Lehigh Navigation	34¾	Camden and Amboy	127
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	36½	Reading	99

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1872.

REMARKS.—We "cut our remarks short," having little to say in regard to changes in prices. We give below a correct quotation list, together with the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,546	6,445	11,991
Apples, bbls	341	189	530
Cheese, boxes	1,130	1,260	3,390
Corn, sacks	9,413	9,691	19,104
Wheat, sacks	17,824	5,564	23,388
Barley, sacks	2,389	340	2,729
Rye, sacks	1,624	1,191	2,815
Oats, sacks	13,057	15,223	28,280
Butter, packages	284	261	545
Bacon, packages	1,423		1,423
Bacon, tierces	523	363	886

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for April for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Flour, bbls	39,266	53,652	13,061	28,094
Apples, bbls	993	2,412	1,072	3,119
Cheese, bxs	2,253	4,148	5,243	5,942
Corn, sacks	21,888	17,022	13,729	36,408
Wheat, sacks	21,927	28,637	16,294	34,849
Barley sacks	4,212	3,177	1,962	6,284
Rye, sacks	10,674	3,435	2,704	5,910
Oats, sacks	25,261	28,441	24,385	55,741
Butter, packages	1,171	943	1,326	1,434
Bacon, pcs	11,714	1,466	3,215	13,532
Bacon, bcs			1,400	1,692

Following are the wholesal rates of the market:

ASHES—Common, 4¾ @ cent., 4¾c; refined, 5c @ cent., 6¼c; nitrate soda, 3c; arsenic, 3½c @ lb; potash, 10c; pearls, 11c @ lb.

APPLES—Time about over; prices range from $3 00 to $5 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—Market dull, and prices weak: prime choice roll at 18a18c; solid packed at 15a15c. Receipts 63 packages.

BEANS—We quote: $3a3 25a3 50 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOM CORN—A few sales at 5.7a5c per pound.

BRANS—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2, $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—We quote the Banner Baking Powder in cans per doz. $1 75; ⅓ lb do $3 25; ½ lb do $5 @ do; 1 lb do $10 @ do.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices are unchanged with a fair trade demand reported at the following rates: Hams, sugar cured, large, 12½c; do small 13c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8¾c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10¾a 11¾c; dried beef 17¾c; pressed hams 13c; plain do 12c; sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¼c; do half bbls 10¼c; do kegs and tubs 11¼a12c.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13¾c; fullweight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ case.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in teas, and quote as follows:

Coffee—We quote Rio, choice, 25a25½c; prime 24a24¾c; good 23¾c; fair 23c; Java, 28c; roasted, prime 30c in papers; loose 28c; Mocha 33c @ lb.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13c; A coffee 11¾c; B 11¼c; C 11¼c; C yellow and Circle C 11¼c @ lb.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans, 11a11½c; prime 10½c; good 10c; fair 9¾c; Porto Rico, choice 10½c; prime 10¼c; Demarara, choice 11¾c; good 11¼c.

Molasses—New Orleans, choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c @ gallon.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 60c; H. & E. Extra 75c; White Honey 55c; Extra Silver 50c.

Rice—Carolina, choice 9¼c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

CHEESE—We quote as follows: Dairy 11a 12c; Factory 12¾a14c; Goshen 14a14¾c per lb. The stock in first hands is sufficient for present wants.

GRAIN—Corn—Ear—Same sales @ 70c; clear sides 6a6¾c @ lb; shoulders 4¾a5c @ lb; country lard 7¾a8c @ lb as per quality.

Cabinet Oil—Round lots of standard brands are held at 19¾a20c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50a2 75 @ bbl; Rosendale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Jaffrey's Akron, calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50a3 75 @ bbl.

CORN MEAL—A fair business was transacted at $3 25a3 50 @ bbl.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 00 a6 50a7 00 @ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $2 50 a6 00a7 00 @ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches nominal; apples are scarce in market; other descriptions are the same as last quoted.

EGGS—We quote nominally at 16a17c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales in a regular way: No 1 78a80c in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a60c @ lb.

FLOUR—Market steady at the following figures: Spring wheat $5 75a5 90a6 00 @ bbl; choice winter wheat $5 90a5 75a6 00 per bbl for good to choice. Spring wheat is dull and prices nominal.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last issue were:

Corn, sacks	2,140	Wheat, sacks	904
Oats, sacks	1,000	Rye, sacks	536

Following are the current rates of the market: Redwinter wheat, $1 90; white, $1 95. Oats—Pennsylvania white 56c @ bush; Ohio 54c; mixed 53c; yellow at 68c @ bus; mixed, 60c. Rye, $1 00. Barley out of season.

Flour—Under large receipts hay has declined in prices, and we quote at $20a23a25 @ ton.

HIDES—Sales at 6½a7c @ lb for 7/lb.

HIDES—The demand is fair at former quotations—2½a3a3¾c.

HONEY—Kentucky rough $16 @ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a196.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a few sales at 80c for extra No 1; No 1 quoted for No 2 @ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 @ bbl.

MILL STUFFS—Middlings $1 40; coarse meal $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 30; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

NAILS—Prices unchanged at $3 75 @ keg.

POULTRY—Live chickens 75a85c @ pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8a9c @ lb.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4a4½c.

SALT—By car load at $1 40; small lots $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7¾a8c.

WHISKY—Market firmer. We quote high wines at 92c @ gallon.

WOOL—Fine fleece 48c; coarse fleece 50c; tub washed 60c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 6, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was dull, but holders were firm, and were not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales; in fact, refined for certain deliveries, was held at ⅛ @ ¼ advance; buyers, however, were not disposed, to take hold. The result was, we did not learn of any transactions.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we quote: Spot 10c; June S. O. 10c; Parkers $4 05. For prices in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market firm. We quote: For eastern delivery—Spot, 23¾c; June 23¾c; July 23¾c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 5.—The *Herald* says: The upper road market opened quiet at prices of night before: it continued firm all day, and grew considerably stronger toward night, when $4 05 was freely bid for spot, with sales at 2½c better. We report the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$4 05
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 05
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 05½
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 09¾
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O., 1st 6 mos	4 22½
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O., 1st 6 mos	4 25
1,000 bbls upper road, B., O., 1st 6 mos	4 25
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O., 2d 6 mos	4 17½
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., 2d 6 mos	4 07½
500 bbls upper road, S. O., 2d 6 mos	4 07½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 07½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 07½
500 bbls lower road, spot	4 07½

NEW YORK, June 5, closing.—The offerings are moderate; in bulk is quoted 13½; refined 23¾ @ 24; sales, 500 bbls at 23¾; 2000 bbls late last evening, for June, at 23¾; cases 28¾; 500 bbls for July at 23¾; transaction higher, with a moderate inquiring; sales 1800 bbls refined, for June, at 23¾.

Monroeville, June 5.—Market firm, with considerable demand at $4 @ 4 05.

Petroleum Center, June 5.—Market firm at $4, and 4 05 asked.

Titusville, June 5.—Market firm, spot for June $4 10 Oil City, June 5.—Market firm but inactive, 10 wer, 4 05; 47 gravity, Oil City, $4 25 @ 4 27½.

Philadelphia, June 5.—Market firm; crude 23¾ @ 22¾; refined 28½; sales, none; futures, June, 23¾; July, 24¾.

[By Pac'fic and Atlantic Line.]

PARKER'S, June 5.—Market firm at $4 02½a4 05.

OIL CITY, June 5.—Market quiet at $4 25, bid and $4 50 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Spot 23¾c; June 23¾a 24¾c; July 23¾a24c; market steady.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Refined 23¾c bid, 24c asked: market very flat and nothing doing; crude dull at 12¾c.

MORGANVILLE, June 5.—Market quiet and firm at $4 00a4 07.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 5.—The market is quiet; spot held at $4 00a4 05.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Fisher Iron	Superior Oil Works	240
S B Duncan	Commercial Oil Works	240
H McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	80
Duncan	Brilliant Oil Works	240
J Bashnell	Keystone Oil Works	456
L P Tack	Citizens' Oil Works	924
Hutchinson & B	Kier's Oil Works	240
Hutchison & B	Peerless Oil Works	234
Hutchison & B	Imperial Oil Works	456
Hutchinson & B	Citizens' Oil Works	1,152
Hutchison & B	Peerless Oil Works	228
Hutchinson & B	Citizens' Oil Works	456
Owner	Vesta Oil Works	160
Owner	Citizens' Oil Works	462
J Bashnell	Brilliant Oil Works	314

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Superior Oil Works	240	Commercial Oil Wks	154
Vesta Oil Works	240	Brilliant Oil Works	78
Keystone Oil Works	456	Citizens' Oil Works	3,024
Kier's Oil Works	942	Peerless Oil Works	462
Total			6,306

Receipts of Iron for the Week.

	Ore, Tons.	Pig Iron, Tons.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad	5,840	480
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad	230	160
Lower Mississippi river		200
St. Louis, V. T. H. and Ind Railroad	..	313
Total tons	6,072	1,153
Shipments by rail	3,210	995

Receipts and Shipments for May.

Railroads and Rivers	Receipts. Tons.	Shipm'ts. Tons.
Ore	31,990	12,700
Pig iron	4,565	2,651

—St. Louis Republican.

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

June 4.—There is no prospect of an increase in the supply, and though the market has been comparatively inactive, holders will not yield in prices.

Youghiogheny, per bush, adival	15a c
Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	20a c
Ohio river, adival, per bush	12a13c
Ohio river, delivered, ₰ bush	16a18c
Canel, delivered, ₰ bush	24a c
Gas coke, at yards	10a c
Gas coke, delivered	18a c
Hard foundry, delivered	18a c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts continue fair of all grades of cattle, excepting stockers, which are in light supply. The market this morning opened up active at about yesterday's prices, and continued so for a time, during which most of the offerings changed hands. Toward noon, with a good many buyers supplied, trade grew slower, though there was no noticeable decline in figures. The following are the rates at which the different grades changed hands: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $7 10 to $7 25; prime, 1,300 lb steers, $7 00; good, 1,200 lb steers, $6 62 to $6 87; medium, 1,100 lb steers, $6 50; fair, 1,000 lb steers, $6 25 to $6 56; stockers $5 00 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs to-day were fair. The market opened up with a full supply on sale and a little better feeling on York hogs, which sold from 5c to 10c better than yesterday, or about up to Monday's figures. Prime stock sells slowly with prices unchanged. Following are the the rates current: Extra Philadelphia $4 50; prime Philadelphia $4 35a 4 40; Yorkers, good, $4 15 to $4 25; common, $4 00 to $4 10.

Sheep.

The supply of sheep on sale fair. The market is steady on all grades, though most active on prime stock, which is in the best demand. Buyers are purchasing liberally and at this writing it looks as if all the offerings would be sold. Following are the prices at which the different grades and kinds are selling: Extra, 90 lbs, $6 30 to 6 40, and a few may go as high as $6 50; good, 80 to 85 lbs, $6 00 to 6 25; fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 50 to 5 87; common, $5 00; lambs, 8 to 9c.

First New Wheat.

The first new wheat of the season was exhibited on 'Change yesterday—15 sacks. This wheat was consigned to Messrs. Allen, Burr & Co., by Messrs. Rootes & Co., of Memphis, and was the lot announced in Thursday's paper as on its way here.—*St. Louis Republican, June 2d.*

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 114¾@114¾.

NEW YORK, June 5—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market is easy at 4 to 5 per cent.

GOLD.

Gold sold as high as 114¾, but closed dull and steady at 114¾a114⅝. Loans 2 to 4 ⅜ cent. for carrying. Clearings, $42,000,000. Shipments of specie, $1,500,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quiet at 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds were strong. The offerings to the government amounted to $1,360,450, at from 114.30 to 114.99; awards only $825,950 at from 114.30 to 114.49.

Coupons 1881	120¼	5-20s, 1867	117⅞
5-20s, 1862	114⅞	5-20s, 1868	117⅞
5-20s, 1864	114⅞	10-40s	112⅝
5-20s, 1865	115⅛	Currency 6s	114⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	117¾	New 6s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities were dull and weak, closing at the following prices:

Missouris	97	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	71¾	North Carolinas, old	30½
Tennessees, new	72¾	North Carolinas, new	20½
Virginias, new	54		

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market opened strong on the general list, except Erie, which was weak on sale for 5ngish account, selling down to 63. New York Central scrip and North west were also weak, declining in the afternoon St. Paul and Wabash became weak and sold off materially. The general market with the exceptions mentioned closed strong, at rates lower than the opening prices. Erie and St. Paul closed weak but at prices somewhat better than the lowest.

Western Union	75⅜	St. Paul	39¾
Quicksilver	25	do pref	78¾
Adams Express	90	Toledo & Wabash	16¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	97⅜	do pref	38
American	63	Fort Wayne	97⅜
United States	85½	Terre Haute	22
Pacific Mail	35⅜	do pref	60
N. Y. Central	97⅝	Ohio & Alton	14
N. Y. Central scrip	95⅜	do pref	118
Erie	63¾	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
do pref	88	C., C. & I. C	90
Harlem	121	Burlington & Quincy	130
do pref	135	Del. & Hudson	95¾
Michigan Central	119¾	Panama	297½
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	Illinois Central	137
Northwestern	75¾	do pref	99¾
do pref	94½	C. P. Bonds	104¾
Rock Island	110¾	Union	93¼
N. J. Central	109¾	Del. Lack. & Westn	107½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 5, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but firm; regular and irregular: No 2 spring sold at $1 48a1 49¾ for spot, closing at $1 49¾; seller June sold at $1 48a1 50, and seller July closed at $1 49¾. Corn active and advanced; No 2 mixed 44¾a44¾c, cash or seller June; 44¾c seller July; rejected 42c. Oats firm; No 2 closed at 34¾c, cash or June—Hams 7½c @ lb; clear sides 6a6¾c @ lb; shoulders 4¾a5c @ lb; country lard 7¾a8c @ lb as per quality.

Cabinet Oil—Round lots of standard brands are held at 19¾a20c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50a2 75 @ bbl; Rosendale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Jaffrey's Akron, calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50a3 75 @ bbl.

CORN MEAL—A fair business was transacted at $3 25a3 50 @ bbl.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 00 a6 50a7 00 @ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $2 50 a6 00a7 00 @ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches nominal; apples are scarce in market; other descriptions are the same as last quoted.

EGGS—We quote nominally at 16a17c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales in a regular way: No 1 78a80c in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a60c @ lb.

FLOUR—Market steady at the following figures: Spring wheat $5 75a5 90a6 00 @ bbl; choice winter wheat $5 90a5 75a6 00 per bbl for good to choice. Spring wheat is dull and prices nominal.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last issue were:

Corn, sacks	2,140	Wheat, sacks	904
Oats, sacks	1,000	Rye, sacks	536

Following are the current rates of the market: Redwinter wheat, $1 90; white, $1 95. Oats—Pennsylvania white 56c @ bush; Ohio 54c; mixed 53c; yellow at 68c @ bus; mixed, 60c. Rye, $1 00. Barley out of season.

Flour—Under large receipts hay has declined in prices, and we quote at $20a23a25 @ ton.

HIDES—Sales at 6½a7c @ lb for 7/lb.

HIDES—The demand is fair at former quotations—2½a3a3¾c.

HONEY—Kentucky rough $16 @ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a196.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a few sales at 80c for extra No 1; No 1 quoted for No 2 @ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 @ bbl.

MILL STUFFS—Middlings $1 40; coarse meal $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 30; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

NAILS—Prices at $3 75 @ keg.

POULTRY—Live chickens 75a85c @ pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8a9c @ lb.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4a4½c.

SALT—By car load at $1 40; small lots $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7¾a8c.

WHISKY—Market firmer. We quote high wines at 92c @ gallon.

WOOL—Fine fleece 48c; coarse fleece 50c; tub washed 60c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 25¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1 85a1 90, by sample. Corn firm at 50a57c. Rye dull and unchanged at 90a93c. Groceries and oil unchanged. Eggs firm at 12c. Butter steady at 18a22c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged; regular $13 00; city $15 00. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾a5c; sides 6¾a6¾c. Bacon firm at 8a7¾c. Hogs active and advanced to $3 80a4 20; receipts 1,600. Whisky firm at 87c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—Tobacco very firm and active and unchanged; sales 200 hhds. Bagging quiet and firm with light sales at 17¾c for heavy hemp and flax. Cotton steady; middlings 26¾c; no receipts. Flour inactive and dragging. Corn quiet and unchanged. Provisions in limited demand and unchanged; hams, sugar cured, 17¾a18c; sales 200 tierces at 17½c. Lard steady at 9a10c. Whisky dull and declined to 87c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Flour dull with a downward tendency; Wisconsin and Minnesota $9a9 75; Indiana and Ohio $9 50a10 50. Wheat dull; red $2 12; amber $2 20. Rye $1 10. Corn dull; yellow 67c; mixed 66a67c. Oats dull; white 55a57c; mixed 53c. Provisions quiet; mess pork $14a14 25; hams in pickle 16a16½c. Crude petroleum 17¼a17½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan $1 83; amber Michigan $1 83. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 51¾a51¾c; low mixed 50¾c. Michigan 51¾c; white 52c. Oats quiet; No 1 42¾c; No. 2 41¾a42c; Michigan 41¾c. Pork $12 50. Lard 8¾a9c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Manufactured copper unchanged. Ingot Lake a shade firmer at 33c. Pig iron firm; Scotch $26a31; American $23a30. Refined English and American bar firm at $1 65. Russian sheet 19c. Nails quiet; cut $5 75; clinch $7 25a7 75; horse shoe 21a33c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand good at full prices; No 1 $1 45¾; No. 2 $1 43¾. Oats dull; No 2 34c. Corn active and advanced; No. 2 mixed 50c. Rye dull; No 1 70c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 fall 56c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; nothing done. Corn dull at 52c. Oats held higher; No 1 State 44c. Refined petroleum firm; held at 20¾a21c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 5.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; extra $1 90; No 1 $1 86; amber $1 80. Corn firm at 52c. Oats unchanged; No. 1, 41; white, 43.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 5.—Cotton steady, low middling 25c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 5.—Cotton active and advanced; low middlings 25c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Cuba	June 5	Liverpool.
Denmark	June 5	Liverpool.
Nevada	June 5	Liverpool.
Britannia	June 5

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, June 6, 1872.--With Supplement.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Contest for the Vice Presidency.

A Mean Trick on Senator Wilson.

Rumor of Fish's Resignation.

Edwards Pierrepoint His Successor.

Attempt to Extend the Session.

Spanish Reply in the Case of Dr. Houard.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1872.

The Nomination of Grant at Philadelphia is considered so much a matter of course here that a very little stir was caused through the day by the dispatches from the Convention.

The Contest for the Next Place.

Almost the only feature of the news which attracted general attention was the question of the Vice Presidency. Both Colfax and Wilson received a large number of dispatches, and during the day the friends of both have been confident of success. To-night nearly all private telegrams agree that Wilson is ahead, and will be nominated on the second or third ballot. To show the contemptible means used against Senator Wilson, for which no one for a moment believes Mr. Colfax is responsible, private dispatches from Philadelphia announce that L. I. Cronase, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, has telegraphed from here, denouncing all the newspaper men working for Wilson as doing it simply because Mr. Colfax would not pay enough, and that Cronase's dispatch is being read to-night to all the delegations.

Fish's One Hundredth Resignation.

Stories of the speedy resignation of Secretary Fish are again revived. This time the dissatisfaction of the President with the manner in which the treaty negotiations have been conducted is given as a reason. In case of his resignation Edwards Pierrepont is named as his probable successor.

The House

was in session long enough to-day for the Speaker to sign the tariff bill.

Mr. Pomeroy Cornered.

In the morning hour, in the Senate, Pomeroy attempted to call up the resolution which he offered yesterday, to rescind the order that none but amendments germane to the appropriation bills should be received. On being pressed to explain why he wanted such action upon an order that he and his associates had labored so hard to pass only a few days ago, he seemed to prefer that the resolution should fail to making public his reasons. The object of opening the bill to amendments without regard to their germaneness to the bill thus was to attack the Ku-Klux bill. After the failure of the plan, Pomeroy informed his friends that no other appropriation bill except the one under consideration would be allowed to pass before adjournment. This would leave the fortification and river and harbor bill unacted upon. A majority of the Senate desires that all important business except that bill be finished before Monday, but it is now in the power of a few Senators to compel an extra session or an extension of time by the House.

Time Wasted.

The whole time after morning hour in the Senate until adjournment was occupied by a discussion of one House amendment, providing for the payment of mail contractors in the Southern States up to the 31st of May, 1861. So many Republican Senators were absent at Philadelphia that the Democrats would control the question if a vote was taken, so the debate was continued till adjournment.

Conditional Release of Dr. Houard by Spain.

The Spanish authorities have made answer to the request of our government for the release of Dr. Houard, that he will be released at once as a friendly act toward a friendly power if we waive the claim that he is an American citizen. If this claim is adhered to, there must necessarily be an investigation of the matter which will cause much delay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1872.

THE EDGAR STEWART AFFAIR.

Admiral Polo, Spanish Minister, has filed a declaration at the State Department, stating that the steamer Edgar Stewart is a filibuster, and that the protection given by a United States war vessel under the circumstances is equivalent to the government aiding and abetting an expedition against a power with which we profess to be in friendly relation, and calls upon the United States to fulfill its treaty stipulations. The Secretary of the Treasury said this morning that should the steamer Edgar Stewart reach an American port under naval protection, it would be the duty of the Secretary of State to conduct negotiations with the Spanish government concerning her; but if she should enter one of our ports independent of naval control, it would become the duty of the Collector to notify him and await his instructions. Our government will in this case, as in others, inquire into the truth of the allegation of the Spanish Minister, that the Edgar Stewart is employed in the interest of Cubans, and will determine for itself whether she has violated our neutrality laws.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL BRIBERY CASE.

Senators Rice, Logan, Anthony and Carpenter, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, say in their report they are clearly of opinion that the charge of bribery and corruption against Senator Pomeroy, connected with his Senatorial election by the Kansas Legislature in '67, totally fails to be sustained by any competent proof, but seems to have been urged for some purpose unknown to the committee beyond that of correcting existing evils. Senators Thurman and Hill concur with their colleagues of the committee in finding that there was not evidence before them sufficient to show that Pomeroy's election was procured by corruption, but they do not think it proper to impugn the motives of the General Assembly of Kansas, who urged an investigation.

THE TARIFF AND TAX LAW.

The tariff portion of the compromise tax and tariff bill and sections of the revenue portion relating to distilled spirits, malt liquors, &c., take effect August 1st next. The portion relating to tobacco, coal-gas, stamp duties, banks, or corporations engaged in banking, on the first of July next. Duty on all paper and manufactures of paper, excepting unsized printing paper, and books and other printed matter not specifically provided for, are reduced ten per cent; the uniform duty on all sized or glazed paper, suitable only for printing paper, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; paper stock, crude, of every description, in long and gross fibres, rags other than wool, waste shavings, clippings, old paper, rope waste, bagging, gunny bags, and gunny cloth, old or refuse, so to be used in making and fit only to be converted into paper, and unfit for any other manufacture, placed on the free list. On tin, in plates or sheets, and taggers tin, fifteen per centum *ad valorem*. On iron and tin plates, galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries, two cents per pound.

Section sixth provides that for a term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, machinery and apparatus designed only for and adapted to be used for steam towage on canals, and not on the main, manufactured in the United States, may be imported by any State, or by any person duly authorized by the Legislature of any State, free of duty, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and also that for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act, and no longer, steam plow machinery, adapted to the cultivation of soil, may be imported by any person for his own use free of duty, subject to such regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury as before provided.

Section eighth. That all imported goods, wares and merchandise which may be in public stores or bonded warehouses at noon the day of August, 1872, shall be subjected to no other duty on entry there, or for consumption, than if the same were imported respectively after that day, and all goods, wares and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and on which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

THE TREATY.

The debate in the House of Lords concerning the Treaty of Washington excites comment in official and other quarters. The general opinion is that the responsibility for the success or failure of the treaty will now rest with Great Britain, and that our government will proceed with the business irrespective of English comment. There is still a hope that a settlement will be reached about consequential damages, though there is no intelligence to-day that promises this result.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election of Officers.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—The election of directors for the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company took place to-day at the company's office in this city. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: W. D. Thompson, Adrian Iselin, W. R. Fosdick, W. R. Fowler, R. J. Campron, D. P. Morgan, Walter S. Guerre, Henry Vallette, of New York; J. F. Thomas, of Philadelphia; W. Dennison, E. E. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio; John Gardner, of Newark; John S. Newman, of Indianapolis; J. N. Converse, of Union City; J. F. Bartlett, of Columbus. The directors elected B. E. Smith President, and Gordon Moodie Secretary and Treasurer. Ten and one-fourth millions of stock was voted out of the whole amount of thirteen millions.

Annual Meeting and Election.

CHICAGO, June 5.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, held at the office of the company in this city, fifteen millions of stock was represented. The directors whose term of office expired to-day were unanimously re-elected, and at the meeting of the directors, held upon the adjournment of the stockholders, John F. Tracy was re-elected President; Hugh Riddle, Vice President, and R. H. Town, Secretary and Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

The Coalition Opposition in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5.—The conservative Democrats of the Third Congressional district met in convention here to-day. Judge O. P. Mears presided and made a speech favoring a combination of all conservative elements of the country to overthrow Grant. Alfred M. Waddell, present incumbent, was renominated by acclamation for Congress. There was no formal indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket, but the delegates were almost unanimously in favor of its indorsement at Baltimore.

Horace White Reviews Garrison's Letter to Sumner.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, publishes in the Philadelphia *Enquirer* of this morning a review of William Lloyd Garrison's letter to Sumner, in which he says: "Garrison has written a letter intended to break the force of Sumner's speech. That it was intended here for this purpose is shown by the fact that it was it was immediately given to the press by the writer. The impartial reader will search Garrison's letter in vain to find any attempt to dissipate one of the facts as cited by Sumner. To the whole indictment, therefore, he enters a plea of guilty and seeks to escape under a demurrer. He says, in effect, 'We admit all you have alleged, but what of it?' 'To take no notice of such things,' says Garrison, 'will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst foes the cause of impartial freedom has most to fear. Here, if anywhere, the reader must find the moral, the proper exercise of which is to sustain Garrison's objections to Sumner's arguments. In Garrison's view the election of Greeley and Brown will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst for the cause of impartial freedom has most to fear." Mr. White draws a contrast between Garrison's anti-slavery labors and those of Greeley and Brown for the past eighteen years, and says that with the latter there has been neither variableness nor the shadow of turning; that they took up the battle where Garrison laid it down. A few years since Garrison declared the mission of the Anti-slavery Society accomplished. Has the indorsement of the Cincinnati platform by the former opponents of impartial freedom so changed the situation for the worse that the Anti-slavery Society ought to reorganize out of the dust of its old banners and sound the alarm anew? To my mind the most hopeful sign of the present day is the disappearance of all organized opposition to impartial freedom. Such opposition can only be made effective when some political party is brought out to declare and avow its opinion. Secret opposition will be impotent unless aroused to activity by some such spirit as that which prevades Garrison's letter. This spirit is so unlike that which characterized the controversy with Wendell Phillips over the honorable Anti-slavery Society, and tends, wittingly or unwittingly, to the same subject that a bold and steady discipline under their old tradition three millions of Democratic votes—a minority, indeed, but a minority which any accident may turn into a majority. This does not seem to me to be the path leading to the permanent triumph of the cause of impartial freedom, which ought to be as high above the reach of political strife, as serenely composed and unquestioned as its bronze representative on the summit of the Capitol is high above the tumults which rage beneath it.

Insuperable Difficulty in the Way of Reform Democratic Fusion in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The following report of the joint committee of the Reform and Democratic parties was adopted.

First, that neither party will relinquish its separate organization; second, that the difficulties in the way of uniting that body by conventions in common are insuperable; third, that co-operation must either be abandoned or must be remitted to the committees of the respective conventions; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the respective conventions to appoint committees of eleven members each, with powers to determine and fix a basis of co-operation between the two parties to unite upon a common ticket for State officers, to be recommended for the support of both convention and to make such other recommendations as to the general policy of these parties as them shall seem fit, it being distinctly understood that the report of these committees shall be subjected to the final ratification and approval of the respective conventions.

Committees were according appointed, and will meet to-morrow and probably agree upon nominations for State officers.

The Oregon Electin.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The Oregon election returns are incomplete, but indicate that the Republicans have carried the State, and have a sufficient majority in the Legislature to elect a United States Senator.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, with clearing but partially cloudy weather, prevail on Thursday over the East and Middle Atlantic States; falling barometer, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, veering to southwesterly; cloudy weather and rain, from the ohio valley to the upper lakes, and probably extend over the lower lake region; increased cloudiness and possibly threatening weather for the Lower Mississippi valley and southern and southerly winds; partially cloudy but generally pleasant weather for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

International Typographical Union.

RICHMOND, VA., June 5.—The International Typographical Union met to-day and selected Montreal as the place for holding the next annual meeting. A resolution was adopted condemning the practice of making religion or political sentiment a qualification or disqualification for employment. Subordinate unions were recommended to petition Congress to abolish the government printing office; to admit female printers to membership on the same footing as males. All amendments to the Constitution proposing the discontinuance of chartering female unions, and striking out the word "male" were laid over for one year, under the rules. Mr. Tracey, of Chicago, spoke eloquently in regard to the action of printers throughout the country in rendering relief to their brethren in Chicago after the great fire, and in their behalf returned thanks to their fellow craftsmen for their generous action. The Committee on Subordinate Unions reported in favor of a resolution fixing the time of apprentices at four years, and it was adopted. The Union is in secret session this evening.

Severe Storm at Boston.

BOSTON, June 5.—The storm in this vicinity to-day nearly destroyed the whole of the Dorchester yacht fleet. All their best boats were driven ashore in Dorchester Bay, where they are moored, numbering something like twenty or thirty. If the storm continues through the night they will undoubtedly go to pieces.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

June 5, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills.....	20.8	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio..	9.0	0	0
Davenport.....	8.0	0	4
Louisville, Ky....	6.7	0	2
Memphis, Tenn..	14.5	0	7
Nashville, Tenn..	2.7	0	2
New Orleans, La..	4.5	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa....	2.10	0	1
Shreveport, La....	0.0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo....	20.1	0	8
St. Paul.....	0.0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss..	18.7	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Depth above or below standard. New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—River rising with ten feet three inches in the channel. Arrived—Sam. J. Hale, Memphis; Alice Dean, Allegheny Belle, Henry Probasco, Warner and Petrel No. 2, St. Louis; Pavonia, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville; Petrel No. 2, Pittsburgh.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—The river has fallen four inches, with five feet six inches water in the canal, and three feet six inches in the chute. Clear and pleasant. Business dull. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Arlington, St. Louis.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., June 5.—Arrived—Comet, St. Louis; City of Alton, St. Louis; White River; City of Helena and Davenport, St. Louis; John F. Tolle, New Orleans; Tom Jasper, St. Louis; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Nashville, Memphis. Departed—City of Alton, New Orleans, Comet, Pittsburgh; Wm. Cowan, St. Louis; Nile, St. Louis; Davenport, Cincinnati; Arlington, St. Louis; Chasseur, New Orleans. The river has risen eight inches. Clear. Mercury 74.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, June 5.—Clear and mild; mercury 73 to 76. The river has risen one foot. Port list: Up—Tom Rees and barges, Fayette and Lecaine. Down—Mary Ament, Alice Brown and Star. Business dull.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Belle Island, Cincinnati; Petrel, and Warner, Roy, Keokuk; Mitchell, St. Paul; Baker, Peoria; Pauline Carroll and Thompson Dean, New Orleans. Departed—Sinner, Peoria; Shreve, Red river; Bob Roy, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Kyle and Imperial, New Orleans; Kenny, Kansas City; Belle Lacrosse, St. Paul. River about stationary. Clear and pleasant.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 5.—The river is falling, with twenty-five inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Departed—Eddyville, Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 5.—Clear and pleasant. River falling steadily. Departed—Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; John Kilgore, Cincinnati.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, June 5.—Down—Shamrock and Continental. Clear and warm. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Arrived—Crescent City and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Louisville, Cincinnati; Great Republic, St. Louis. Heavy rains this evening. Thermometer 84.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Cotton firm; sales 1,700 bales; good ordinary 22¼c; low middlings 24¼c; middlings 25c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, June 5.—Cotton quiet and firm at 25c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, June 5.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 25@25½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, June 5.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 23¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 5.—Cotton firm; middlings 26½c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Sugar dull; common 7½c; low to fair 8¾c. Molasses—No supplies of Louisiana. Coffee 16½ @ 19c.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A block of stores in Pulaski, Tenn., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $20,000; insurance $8,550.

Three sea lions, the largest weighing eighteen hundred pounds, were forwarded from San Francisco for Cincinnati yesterday.

Charles Clinton, who murdered his wife at Memphis last March, was convicted yesterday of murder in the first degree. He plead insanity produced by intemperance.

The Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association held its annual meeting at Columbus yesterday.

The Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus yesterday, held that the inmates of the National Military Asylum at Dayton were citizens of Ohio, and consequently entitled to vote.

About three thousand persons attended the Abt concert at Exposition Hall, Cincinnati, last night. Four hundred musicians were on the stage, including a grand orchestra of forty-five pieces. Six of the twelve pieces on the programme were the composition of Herr Abt, who lead the orchestra once, and in chorus twice. The other leaders were Messrs. Barus, Grossmith and Brueselbach. The enthusiasm was very great. Prior to taking charge of the orchestra, he was presented with an elaborate and beautiful baton, set with diamonds, a testimonial from many musical friends. He has been handsomely entertained by private citizens. The residence where he is stopping has been tastefully decorated with American and German flags during his stay, and last night splendidly illuminated till a late hour. Few persons have ever received such a generous welcome to that city. He leaves for Louisville this morning, and will return to Cincinnati prior to his departure for St. Louis, which occurs on the 11th inst.

A schooner from Gloucester, Mass., has been seized at Trinity Bay by the Canadian authorities, for violation of the fisheries laws.

A locomotive on the Jacksonville, Florida, road exploded on Tuesday at Sanderson, killing James Parker, fireman, and severely wounding engineer Silyer and several others. Miss Berry, who was standing twenty-five yards from the train, had a leg broken.

Ten thousand gallons in United States bonds were burned in the house of Frederick Douglass, at Rochester, Sunday night.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage, June 4th, 1872.

	Cents.
K. Klein, Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	2
Mrs. Addie Grant, Eakin, Pa.....	2
Sweeny, McCleary & Co., Wheeling, Pa.....	2
Hobbs, Brookes & Co., New York.....	2
Mrs. John Madett, New York, N. Y.....	2
John L. Floyd, Chicago.....	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Anniversary of the "Home for the Friendless."

The anniversary of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny "Home for the Friendless" will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Penn avenue, this Thursday evening, at 7.30 o'clock. The reading of the annual reports and interesting exercises; while the hundred children belonging to the "Home" will take part, will compose the programme for the evening. The public are most earnestly invited to attend.

Steubenville Enterprise.

The people of Steubenville are endeavoring to get Coleman, Rahm & Co., of this city, to start an iron mill in their vicinity. The Steubenville Rolling Mill Iron Company, recognizing the mutual benefit that would arise from uniting with the firm named recently presented a proposition to Messrs. Coleman, Rahm & Co., to give them the remaining surplus stock of the Furnace Company, some $15,000, if they would locate their works at the point designated, the other parties to value their machinery at $75,000 and put in as working capital $50,000. This proposition seems to be favorably received by the directors of the Furnace Company, who have called a meeting of the stockholders for this evening, when a proposition will be presented to them for increasing the stock of the company $50,000 more, making the authorized capital stock $250,000. It is not expected that there will be any opposition to the enterprise, which in the hands of such practical capitalists as Messrs. Coleman, Rahm & Co. cannot be other than a success.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE suffragans meet to-night.

CLERK of Courts, Col. Brown, will be about in a few days.

REMEMBER that the Allegheny Quartette Club sings at the High School to-night.

THAT Lawrenceville baby is to come under the care of the Guardians of the Poor.

THE citizens of the Eleventh ward endorse the railroad ordinance now before Councils.

THE Mayor sent Archy Lawson to Claremont yesterday for thirty days on a charge of vagrancy.

BRIDGET MCCARTY was retired for sixty days yesterday by the Mayor, for general uselessness.

THIRTY-TWO candidates for the Mayor's attention were on hand at the lock-up yesterday morning.

THE Greeley and Brown men are making preparations for a more successful spurge than the one of Monday night.

HON. THOMAS M. MARSHALL is spoken of as Chairman, Hon. J. W. Breen as secretary of the proposed G. and B. club.

SIDNEY MARLOWE appears as "Richelieu" at the Pittsburgh Opera House to-night, in response to the demand of a number of his admirers.

A BABCOCK fire extinguisher will be shipped from this city to Little Washington to-day. It is to cost the Washingtonians two thousand dollars.

THE usual fine was imposed yesterday by Acting Mayor Scaife on Albert J. Boyle, for driving recklessly along Sedgwick street, Allegheny.

F. B. PLUMPTON, ESQ., of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, formerly of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* staff, passed through yesterday, *en route* to Philadelphia.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mary Roney made an information before Alderman Gripp, charging Mary McCoy with malicious mischief. The case was settled on payment of costs.

SEVERAL runaways occurred on Liberty street, yesterday, the horses generally being frightened by the locomotives. No serious damage was done nor to any arrests made.

IT is so pleasant to know that Agassiz has found species of gasteropods, fourteen kinds of shinderia, including 12 species, fifty species of cephalopaas, and, to crown the whole, a large bellaster.

THE old veteran, Captain Reed, has been detailed for night duty again at the lock-up. It is certain at that establishment for about twenty-seven years has made the old gentleman a services indispensable.

THE case of Martin Phoner, charged with larceny by Charles Kousel, came up yesterday before Alderman, W. C. Barr and was dismissed for want of evidence on the part of the prosecution.

ALDERMAN Taylor issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of Daniel and Robert Donahue and Frank Ward, charged with cutting down some shade trees the property of Mr. T. C. Fogarty, the prosecutor.

ALDERMAN W. C. Barr yesterday committed Michael Fay, charged on oath of Andrew Daubemeyer with striking a junior Daubemeyer with a club, rendering him insensible. The defendant gave bail for a hearing.

AT a meeting of the people of the Twenty-second ward, a committee was appointed to discover why their representative in the Central Board had voted for a change in the text books. The school directors will have an opportunity to explain.

THIS evening the Woman's Suffrage Association will hold a meeting, which will be addressed by Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm. The well known undoubted ability of this lady should secure her a large audience at her old home.

THE St. Peter's Catholic church, corner Church avenue and Anderson street, Allegheny, was put up at auction yesterday, but was withdrawn after $20,000 had been bid. The property will probably be purchased by the West Pennsylvania Railroad, and used for depot purposes

MR. JAMES S. PATTERSON, the efficient Mayor's clerk, as treasurer of the Somerset sufferers' fund, has sent twenty-seven $1,000 to those parties up to that locality. To-day the subscriptions will cease as far as the committee is concerned. It is hoped that all who desire to contribute will attend to the matter this morning.

THE employees at Dithridge's glass works are on a strike for less work at the same pay. As we are informed the employees of this factory do more work in a given number of hours than those at any similar establishment. They only ask, as we regard it, a proportionate increase in their pay, according to the amount of work done.

IF in the future a license is due to the action of light upon the brain, exerted through the eye, and not, as generally believed, to an elevation of temperature, and it is asserted that it can be properly avoided from the glare of the sun, any extra or unusual precaution in the way of protecting the head or back may be dispensed with.

PETER MARGON was before Acting Mayor Nettle, of Allegheny, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting his wife. A fine of twenty-five dollars was imposed, and in default he was committed to the workhouse sixty days. His wife, who was present, thought this so earnestly in his behalf that the fine was reduced to ten dollars, which was paid, and the now happy pair started off together.

FROM the Steubenville *Daily News*, of yesterday, we learn that John Walters, the engineer who ran the eighteen carriage Grey's on their way return trip to Pittsburgh, on Decoration Day, died very suddenly at nine o'clock last Monday morning, Consumption. His death was caused by congestive chills. Mr. Walters was an excellent engineer and an affable gentleman. His untimely death is deeply regretted by his many friends and acquaintances.

A LITTLE girl named Mary Quigg, aged seven years, residing on Balcom street, Allegheny, met with a severe accident last evening about seven o'clock. The girl, in company with a number of other children, was playing in front of Hall's plow works, corner Lacock and Balcom streets, when a wheel weighing about one hundred pound fell upon her throwing her down. The unfortunate girl was removed to her home near by, and Dr. Mahon summoned, who, after a full investigation, that she had sustained a fracture of the left leg and severe bruises. The physician reduced the fractured limb, and the patient is doing well.

AT THE regular meeting of the Water Committee of Councils, a committee of three was appointed to examine the claims of George Wainhoff for damages sustained by the bursting of a water-main and destruction of goods in his store to the extent of over two hundred dollars. The Superintendent of the Water Works was authorized to have the public fountain repaired and put into operation immediately. The fifth fountain has never been taken from the manufactory, although paid for. An engineer for the Water Works was balloted for, but no choice resulted.

YESTERDAY attention was called to the arrest of a man named Winton F. Davies for drunkenness, who on being arrested had in his possession a bottle of strychnine. At the hearing the prisoner produced papers to show that he had spent years in a Mexican prison, and had been over a year in Andersonville. The Mayor deemed his case a fit one for experience. Moreover, the prisoner stated that he was passing through the city and met some old army friends, with whom he had drank freely, and as to the strychnine, he used it on a sore on his breast.

YESTERDAY morning a lady entered the office of Secretary McGonigle, of the Allegheny Poor Board, bearing in her arms an infant about two months old, which was handed her the preceding day. The lady stated that she had arrived in this city a few days ago from Chambersburg, and had made arrangements to meet a certain party at Semple's emporium on Third street, and on her way to that this establishment, she met a young woman who had the child. The young woman requested her to hold the infant until she ran back to her home a square distant to get a shawl. The request was complied with, but the woman failed to return. The Secretary sent the deserted babe to the Poor Farm.

THREE well known politicians, one a straight Republican, another a Liberal Republican, and one a Democrat, concluded the other day to call on Chairman Bryant to consult her as to who will be the next President of the United States. She brought out the cards and examined them, but said she could only foretell the two first letters of his surname, but she would see the money first, and each one gave her a dollar; then they waited with anxiety to know what the letters would be. Then she said the two first letters begin with Gr. "What, Grant!" cries the Radical. "Why, no," exclaims the Liberal Republican, "its Greeley!" "Why, you are all mistaken; Groesbeck will be the next President!" cries the Democrat. Disgusted with the affair, the party went to a neighboring saloon and took a drink—but none the wiser.

A SECOND JULIET.

Sudden Death at the Union Depot —A Young Woman Commits Suicide—The Particulars.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, one of the chambermaids at the Union Depot Hotel heard unusually heavy breathing in a room occupied by a young woman who became a guest of the hotel on Monday last. Thinking something was wrong she gave warning at the office and soon after the room was entered and the occupant was found lying upon the bed, evidently in a dying condition. Dr. Dickson was immediately summoned, and found the patient suffering from the effects of a powerful narcotic. The explanation was found in the discovery of a vial which had contained sixty grains of morphia. Forty grains of the powder had been taken, enough the physician stated, to make two or three hundred large doses. Everything possible was done for the patient, but no help could be afforded her. She remained insensible, and died about five o'clock yesterday morning.

On last Monday morning at nine o'clock a gentleman and a young lady came into the hotel, and the gentleman told the clerk that the young lady desired a room, she was traveling alone, and he knew nothing of her except that he encountered her on the train and she seemed to be a lady. She was unaccompanied and a stranger, so he undertook to procure a room for her at the hotel. He secured a room, registered her name as Emilie Leimberger, and went away, not returning any more. The deceased occupied her room during her stay on Monday and Tuesday, not leaving the hotel at any time. An examination of the baggage of deceased was made. A large trunk, filled with fine clothing, jewelry, &c., had belonged to her. Various letters and papers were found among the contents, from which it appeared that she had resided in St. Louis, where her father, step-mother and brothers and sisters lived. It would appear that she had at one time traveled with Madame Janauschek's theatrical company. She came from Baltimore to this city, and was probably on her way home to St. Louis. A memorandum book was found, in which she had written statements about herself and her intended suicide. One of the paragraphs stated that she was born in St. Louis, July 5th, 1853. The following letter, written in the book in English, explains the motive of the suicide:

"I have gone to rest. *You shall never see me again*, for I am this happier land than you. I could not live any longer, for I would die for grief to know that I love the man what does not love me, and so I had to make an end with me. Better to die quick than to die for grief and trouble. I would not live a day longer, for I have lived too much. If you shall get this book in your hands keep it for a remembering present from your dying friend. You will never see me in this world, but you will see me in another world, and that world is heaven. I will see my love, my only love. I will see him there. And so good bye *forever, forever, forever*, good-bye. Think of the girl what died for you. Keep this as a secret, and never let any one get this book, for it is from a dying poor sinner, but take this little book and keep it, if you will do and observe a dead person's wish, so keep this little book. Keep, I will kiss you a thousand times. Good bye. God bless you and Madame. Hoping you will live happier together, and I will always remember a husband like me. EMILIE."

On the next leaf of the book was written: "I took my leave on the 8th of June, 1872, for the man I loved." On another page: "On the fifth day of June I had to leave from my love with [illegible], but [illegible] jealousy troubled a second one, and therefore my pain will never relieve me, for I had to part from the man I love."

On another page: On the 12th of May I traveled with Madame Janauschek and my dear Mr. Pillot, 1872.

Then on another page, probably written but a few short moments before she concluded to take the poison, are written the following sentence:

"I don't want any man, and nobody can steal him from me, and this man is Mr. Fred. Pillot."

Further on some lines were found written to her mother, who is dead.

Money to the amount of $22 25 was found in her trunk. Notice of the deceased was served by order of the coroner, and an effort will be made to preserve it until an answer can be obtained to a telegram sent to Mr. Schaffer, of St. Louis, and Charles Leimberger, at St. Louis.

An inquest over the remains was summoned, and an inquest on the remains was held. A verdict of death from an overdose of narcotic poison, administered by herself, was rendered by the jury.

A Dolly Varden Suit.

Yesterday afternoon a colored woman named Emma White, charged a white woman named Emma Dickson with the larceny of a Dolly Varden dress. The accused gave bail for a hearing before Alderman Shore to-day.

Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon the jury, in the case of the man Conrad Hauseman, who was killed by the bursting of a fly wheel in the foundry of Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., rendered a verdict of accidental death.

HATS FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Straw Goods at R. H. Palmer's—The Largest Stock and the Lowest Prices—A Few Words to the Trade, Etc.

Dealers will find at R. H. Palmer's extensive hat house one of the most complete and perfect assortments of straw hats ever brought to this city. It includes Panama, Leghorn, Swiss, Palm Leaf, India Panama, shell straw, white, brown and variegated Canton, etc., in endless variety and in the greatest profusion. The advantages offered dealers by this house are the largest stock, best selected goods, the greatest variety and the lowest prices. Every new and desirable style or description of goods in this line is offered at prices calculated to astonish the closest and shrewdest buyers. City and country merchants should by all means call and see the goods and learn what superior inducements they can obtain by selecting from this stock before going elsewhere.

In every other department Mr. Palmer will be found equally prepared to meet the demands of the trade with superior goods at prices that defy competition. The advantage to dealers of buying where the largest stock is kept must be apparent, and when to this is superadded the superiority of the goods and the low prices prevailing at R. H. Palmer's the accumulated evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of his house. The retail department is replete with the newest and most approved styles of silk, felt, straw or other varieties of hats suitable for old and young, grave and gay. Dealers and individual buyers should, without unnecessary delay, acquaint themselves by personal inspection with Mr. Mayor's stock of goods, and the unusual extent and variety of the stock now on exhibition at Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

CHEAPEST TRUNK HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Vogel & Graham, No. 118 Wood Street—On What Their Claims are Founded.

"The cheapest trunk house in the city" is the original claim set up by Messrs. Vogel & Graham for their establishment, and although other parties have stolen their thunder and appropriated the title, it seems well founded and the name particularly applicable to their house. The reason that they are able to sell at lower figures than other houses proceeds from the fact that their expenses are so vastly below those of their competitors for public patronage in their line. They are located in a basement, consequently their rent is low; they do their own work, and thus effect a great saving; having the advantage of a thorough knowledge of their business, understanding the best mode of utilizing material, they effect a vast saving by preventing waste and needless extravagance. These facts seem to establish their claim as valid. However, they do not rest their claims upon popular favor entirely upon the assumptions of their goods, but assert with equal truth the superiority of the latter. We can recommend their goods, and testify to the reasonableness of their prices from personal knowledge, and unhesitatingly refer our readers to Messrs. Vogel & Graham for anything in their line. They have a large assortment of fine trunks and satchels for ladies, and a superior line of solid leather trunks for ladies or gentlemen, as, also, all kinds of trunks and traveling bags for gentlemen. They wish it distinctly understood that they have no connection with his majesty the King, or any of the royal family.

Sale! Lots! Fleming! Friday!

To-morrow is the day of the great public sale of lots at Fleing's Station, which will gladden the hearts of many a weary son of Adam. Read advertisement by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Sale! Lots! Fleming! Friday!

If you wish to see lots that are lots go to the sale at Flemming's to-morrow. You will there behold common sense and liberality combined. No chicken coops at Fleming's. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Sale! Lots! Fleming! Friday!

If you wish to live happy while on the earth's surface, pitch your tent at Fleming's. Go to the unreserved sale of lots to-morrow Train at 10.23 from Federal street. A Leggate, auctioneer.

Sale! Lots! Fleming! Friday!

Bear in mind that every lot in the plan at Fleming will be sold to-morrow without reserve. No limit to prices; must go. See advertisement by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Sale! Lots! Fleming! Friday!

The lots at Fleming's are sold to-morrow are 50 by 150 feet, with double fronts, no alleys, plenty of water and everything lovely. Go and see them. Train at 10.23. Free pass. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Sale! Lots! Fleming! Friday!

Don't miss the train which starts from Federal street at 10.23 to-morrow morning. You may thereby nibs the golden opportunity of laying the foundation of a youthful fortune. Be in time by all means. Read advertisement by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Sale! Lots! Fleming! Friday.

The 50 lots at Fleming are to be sold to-morrow at whatever sacrifice is offered them. Hence, our desire to be everybody knows the fact. No adjournment to this sale. Let them rip, is the motto for Friday. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Sale! Lots! Fleming! Friday.

Fleming is present and prospectively, the finest station for residence on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway. The short ride from town is beautiful, the place itself is beautiful, and the lots to be sold to-morrow are particularly beautiful. Go and see them. Train at 10.23. Tickets provided by A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Sale! Lots! Fleming! Friday.

Come to the 10.23 train to-morrow. Come and see the beautiful scenery along the Ohio banks. Come to the sale of lots at Fleming. Come and we will do you good. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Sale! Lots! Fleming! Friday!

The 90 lots to be sold to-morrow at Fleming are in our estimation the finest lots of this season, and yet they will be sold without reserve. We are anxious, that everybody be cognisant of this sale. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Sale! Lots! Fleming! Friday!

If few buyers come to the sale of lots to-morrow at Fleming, great bargains will be going. We wish to get all we can, but the lots must go anyhow. Read advertisement for grand sacrifice of prices. Put money in the purse, and go to sale. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Sale! Lots! Fleming! Friday!

Every family should live in their own home. Good judgment should be exercised in the location of a home. Let that home be at Fleming. There are no malarious influences. Train to-morrow